

## APPENDIX S

### PROCEDURES FOR TRANSPORTING GOVERNMENT-OWNED AMMUNITION, AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT) ABOARD COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT IN SCHEDULED AND CHARTER SERVICE

#### A. PURPOSE

1. This appendix applies to movement of government-owned individual carry-on weapons, ammunition, and HAZMAT aboard commercial aircraft in scheduled and chartered service. Movement procedures to be followed for military aircraft are contained in Air Force Interservice Manual (AFMAN) 24-204, Technical Manual (TM) 38-250, Marine Corps Order (MCO) P4030.19H, Naval Supply (NAVSUP) Pub 505, and Defense Logistics Agency Instruction (DLAI) 4145.3, Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments.
2. Section 132 of the Aviation Transportation Security Act (49 United States Code (U.S.C.) 44903) provides an exemption for Armed Forces Charter Aircraft. The exemption specifies that Subsection (a) and (b) of this section, and 49 U.S.C. Chapter 449, Security, do not apply to passengers and property carried by aircraft when employed to provide charter transportation to members of the armed forces.
3. The Transportation Security Administration of the United States Department of Transportation does not require the application of screening requirements developed for commercial or civilian charter operations to the government. However, 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1540 and 1544, Private Charter Security Rules, specifies that government charters must screen passengers when the charter deplanes or enplanes passengers through sterile terminal areas.

#### B. PROCEDURES

1. No passenger will be permitted to transport weapons, ammunition and/or other HAZMAT to, from, or aboard commercial aircraft except as provided in this appendix and as prescribed in individual Service directives.
2. When concurrent shipment of personnel and their weapons, ammunition, and/or HAZMAT is determined by the responsible commander, the following notifications will be made:
  - a. For scheduled service, the installation Transportation Officer (TO) will contact the carrier to determine company policy regarding transport of weapons, associated ammunition, and HAZMAT.
  - b. For charter service, identify on DD Form 1249 (See Figure Q-1) according to Appendix Q, the requirement to transport weapons, associated ammunition, and other HAZMAT.

### **C. STANDARD METHODS FOR MOVEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS ON SCHEDULED SERVICE**

1. Weapons Stowage. All weapons must be stowed in the baggage compartment and must be assembled, unloaded, and containerized IAW airline procedures. Mission permitting, consider removing the bolt and placing it in a separate container with checked baggage.
2. Unit commanders or their designated representatives will coordinate in advance with carrier station managers or charter representatives to arrange for continued observation of weapon containers through baggage handling stages during loading or unloading at origin/destination or transfer point.
3. All members will be briefed to cooperate with commercial airline representatives concerning weapons carried in the checked baggage and;
  - a. The passenger must declare to the air carrier, either orally or in writing before checking the baggage, that the firearm carried in the baggage is unloaded;
  - b. The carrier will not accept weapons as checked baggage unless packed in a suitable locked/secured container, e.g., suitcase or gun case. Individually ticketed passengers must check with the airline representative, in advance, to determine the type of container required by that carrier when carrying weapons e.g., soft-sided suitcase or a hard-sided container;
  - c. When the firearm is other than a shotgun, rifle, or other firearm normally fired from the shoulder position, the baggage in which it is carried is locked, and only the passenger checking the baggage retains the key or combination, and;
  - d. The baggage containing the firearm is carried in an area, other than the flight crew compartment, that is inaccessible to passengers.

### **D. STANDARD METHODS FOR MOVEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS ON CHARTER SERVICE**

1. Unloaded weapons are allowed in the passenger compartment of the aircraft only when the total cabin load of the aircraft consists exclusively of Department of Defense (DOD)-sponsored forces, and supporting training exercises or contingency operations and when authorized in the Operations Plan or mission directive.
2. Weapons stowed in the baggage compartment must be assembled, unloaded, and containerized.
3. Crew-serviced weapons, e.g., M-60, 50 Cal, must be transported in the baggage compartment.
4. Weapons (shoulder fired and side arm) carried in the passenger compartment must have:
  - a. The assembled weapon must either have the bolt removed and placed in a plastic bag or wrap or other suitable protective cover and stored in the individual's rucksack/Alice pack prior to aircraft boarding (units may use a bolt box or any other type container), or;
  - b. The bolt locked in proper position to allow visual inspection. The weapon safety switch must be in the safe position. For M-16 weapons, an inserted flag safety stick may be used to lock the bolt in proper position and allow visual inspection. If flag safety sticks are not available,

- provisions of Paragraph C.3.(b) above applies. Lock the bolt out of the chamber and assure that weapon is unloaded, or;
- c. The magazine removed.
  - d. The bayonet must be separated from the weapon.
5. Armed couriers will notify the aircrew and surrender their weapon and ammunition if directed. Official orders must include authorization for carriage of a weapon. Include use of armed couriers on DD Form 1249. See DODD 5210.56, Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by DOD Personnel Engaged in Law Enforcement and Security Duties for further guidance.
6. Handling and stowage of hand-carried weapons.
- a. An officer or senior ranking enlisted member of the group will be designated as troop commander in charge of each aircraft transporting troops. There will only be one troop commander per aircraft. This individual is responsible for ensuring 100 percent compliance with military regulations and providing a single point of contact and liaison with the senior flight attendant. The troop commander will designate individuals to observe the loading of baggage and troops as necessary. The troop commander will also ensure hand-carried baggage contains no hazardous or prohibited items. This will be accomplished by the unit commander or designated representative(s) through a physical examination of 100 percent of the contents of all hand-carried baggage.
  - b. Prior to boarding, all troops with weapons will be instructed by the troop commander to use extreme care when carrying their weapons to their seat so they do not puncture aircraft components, e.g., windows, wall coverings, overhead racks, seat backs, cushions.
  - c. During boarding, one person will be positioned at the bottom of the steps to control passenger flow and double check carry-on equipment. This individual will ensure each weapon carried on board has the bolt removed, and either has a flag safety stick inserted or is in the proper locked position (See Paragraphs D.4.a., b., and c. above), that no round is positioned in the chamber, and an ammunition clip/magazine is not affixed to the weapon. One person will be positioned at the head of each aisle (two for wide-body aircraft) to direct troops. Another person may be positioned along the aisle to direct seating.
  - d. The weapons will be placed flat on the floor of the aircraft under the seats in front of them. Passengers sitting in bulkhead seats will stow weapons under their seats or place them in a cabin storage area approved by the flight attendant.

#### **E. DETERMINATION OF METHOD TO BE USED IN THE MOVEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS**

The responsible commander determines the method of movement. In making this judgment, the commander will select that method which affords maximum security and safety without jeopardizing mission accomplishment. This determination, together with other transportation requirements, will be furnished to the Commander, Air Mobility Command (AMC), or the TO, who will notify the carrier.

## **F. AMMUNITION AND OTHER HAZMAT TRANSPORTED ON HAZMAT-APPROVED COMMERCIAL CHARTER AIRCRAFT**

1. Ammunition. When concurrent shipment of small arms ammunition in the baggage compartment of commercial aircraft transporting troops is determined mission essential by the responsible commander, the requirement furnished to Headquarters, AMC will specify by type and quantity of any weapons, ammunition, or other hazardous items that will be moved and whether they will be hand-carried or packaged as impedimenta. Specify “NONE” if no hazardous items will be moved. If military impedimenta or hazardous items will move in freight service, Continental United States (CONUS), or export, see freight provisions in Chapter 204.
2. Ammunition for individual weapons, explosives, and any other HAZMAT may not be hand-carried into the passenger compartment. Ammunition and other HAZMAT will not be placed in checked baggage.
3. Ammunition and other HAZMAT must be properly packaged, marked, and labeled.

**NOTE:** Capability will be developed in the number of each transportation equipment type (rail, motor, and container HAZMAT, other than small arms ammunition), permitted to be carried or placed in checked baggage by passenger IAW 49 CFR, Part 175, Section 175.10, Exceptions, are excepted.

4. TO's must contact the commercial carrier(s) being used to determine the carrier's policy regarding the number of packages accepted and allowable weight, since there are wide variances in carrier's tariffs and rules.
  - a. Other HAZMAT must be packaged as specified in 49 CFR, Part 173, Shippers--General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings for the specific commodity.
  - b. Packaging must be marked and labeled to identify contents as prescribed by 49 CFR, Part 172, Subpart D Marking and Subpart E Labeling.
5. Quantity per package limits must not exceed 49 CFR, Part 172, Section 172.101 Purpose and Use of Hazardous Materials Table, Column 9A, Quantity Limitations. Items listed as “Forbidden” in Column 9A may not be offered for transportation or transported in the mode of transport.
6. No more than 25 Kg net weight of any HAZMAT authorized to be transported on a passenger aircraft and in addition, only 75 Kg net weight of Class 2.2 (Non-flammable Gas) is permitted in an inaccessible cargo compartment. These quantity limits do not apply to ORM-D (or consumer commodities), Class 9 (Miscellaneous), and Class 7 (Radioactive). **NOTE:** Oxygen cylinders must be packaged in containers meeting performance criteria of Air Transport Association Specification 300 for Type I shipping containers.
7. A Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods must be completed for the HAZMAT. If AFMAN 24-204, TM 38-250, MCO P4030.19H, NAVSUP Pub 505, and DLAI 4145.3, is used as the certification document, the following statement must appear on the cargo manifest, “Type and Quantity of Hazardous Materials Conforms to 49 CFR, Part 172, Section 172.101 and Part 175, Carriage by Aircraft, for Passenger Aircraft.”

## G. INSPECTION OF BAGGAGE, HAZARDOUS OR PROHIBITED ITEMS

Federal law prohibits carriage of HAZMAT aboard passenger equipment or in passenger baggage (49 CFR). Violations of the law may result in criminal or civil action and/or disciplinary action according to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. To prevent unauthorized transport of hazardous or prohibited material, the troop commander will be responsible for conducting an inspection of personnel and their checked or stowed baggage and carry-on items to verify that no hazardous items are present. This inspection will be conducted, whenever possible, at the military installation prior to departure, to avoid delays and congestion in passenger terminal areas. One or more members of the group may be appointed to assist in the inspection. Hazardous items found will be turned over to either a civil or military law enforcement officer or explosive disposal personnel. Examples of hazardous or prohibited material which may not be moved in either checked or carry-on baggage include, but are not limited to, the following: black powder, blasting caps, caustic or corrosive materials, detonating fuses, dynamite, explosive projectiles, flares, flammable material, grenades, grenade simulators, poisons, smoke bombs, tear gas, unauthorized ammunition (See Paragraph B.1), or any other explosive, incendiary devices, or combustible materials. Tables of HAZMAT are in 49 CFR, Part 172, Section 172.101.

## H. INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

1. When movement is on commercial aircraft in charter service, the troop commander or group leader must certify on the passenger manifest that this inspection was made and baggage was checked. The following statement will be entered on the last page of the manifest (or the reverse) by the troop commander:

*"I certify that no unauthorized weapons or ammunition, explosive devices, or other prohibited items have been found in the possession, to include carry-on or stowed baggage of those personnel for whom I am the designated troop commander or group leader. All personnel have been made aware of the penalties for violation under 49 CFR."*

*Date*

*Printed Name and Grade*

*Signature*

2. In the absence of a passenger manifest, the inspection will be documented by the troop commander either by hand writing or typing on paper and given to the aircraft captain or other carrier representative on the scene.
3. The troop commander will designate individuals to observe the loading of baggage and troops as necessary. The troop commander will also ensure hand-carried baggage contains no hazardous or prohibited items. This will be accomplished by the unit commander or designated representative(s) through a physical examination of 100 per cent of the contents of all hand-carried baggage.

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